NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

### Vol. XXVIII .... No. 8,467.

# WASHINGTON.

MR. M'CREERY'S ORATORY—DEMOCRATIC FILI-BUSTERING—GEN. SCHOFIELD'S NOMINATION —THE WAR DEPARTMENT—THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON FORNEY-THE FLORIDA ELEC-TION-GRANT AND COLFAX GOING TO COL-ORADO-MISS VINNIE REAM DISPOSSESSED. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Senate had the Arkansas bill again under cor sideration to-day. Mr. Drake led off in a short, sharp, strong speech in favor of his amendment. He did not deem it good, wise, or safe policy to rush the Southern States in in hot haste, and he would not vote for the admission of any one of them until they had all adopted the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Morton took a directly opposite view. He was in favor of allowing each one to return as soon as it is ready. kansas, for example, should not be punished for the neglect or contumacy of Old Virginia. Then came the funny part of the proceedings. McCreery of Kentucky made his maiden speech. While Mr. Morton was speaking he prepared himself for the great occasion by piling up about 20 huge Congres sional documents on his desk, on the top of which he placed the manuscript of his speech, so that it was within a very short distance of the tip of his nose. At 2 o'clock he jumped up, plunged his hands into his pantaloons' pockets, and very deliberately began to read. He had scarcely finished the first sentence when the Senate generally perceived that it was "racy." Trumbuli gazed at him with amazement, Stewart contemplated him with mild astonishment; Conkling, who sat near him, strove to conceal his smiles by holding a bouquet to his face, while his eye kindled with suppressed merriment; Reverdy Johnson sat near him to give him confidence, but he went out after ten minutes of it, and was seen no more in the chamber until it was over The speech was full of profoundly solemn common The orator summoned up the dry bones Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, to give force to his propositions, and talked magnificently about the "proud array of the Southern chivalry of America." He spoke about "demons holding high carnival in the South," by which he meant not the Ku-klux-Klan, but the inoffensive feminine teachers of the negroes. He alluded with pathos to the "wail of the and to "those witnesses, the silent He enlogized the leaders of the late Confederacy; their President was a prisoner; their trusted General a college professor; another was a railroad man; a fourth was an exile, and a fifth valiant captain, the corsair Semmes, was an editor. Mr McCreery denounced the whole plan of Congressional reconstruction, and conjured up a hideous but improbable picture of the negroes plunging into a rebellion, in which event, to cap his thrilling climax, he asked, "How could we then, after subduing them take from them the right of suffrage?" At the end of the speech the Senate went into Executive ses

sion, and transacted no further legislative business. In the House, to-day, the Democrats filibustered to hinder legislation. The Committee of the Whole had under consideration the Indian Appropriation bill, and, without disposing of it, were on the point of adjourning for the day, when Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution calling for the assignment of two small rooms in the Capitol building to the use of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Capitol Police. This was intended to provide quarters for the man Wooley, who is in confinement for contempt of the House of Representatives. The prisoner inhabits the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and is there permitted to entertain visitors and have a good time generally. He is unshaken in his refusal to answer the questions that have been propounded by the Impeachment Committee. Mr. Bingham's resolution irritated the Democrats, and finding that the majority were determined to pass it, they thought to intimidate by the tireing out process, and immedi ately began filibustering. Dilatory motions were entertained by the Speaker, and repeated nearly an made for the purpose of delay were out of order by the resolution creating the Investigating Committee. This point of order was sustained by the Speaker, and the resolution was put upon its passage-the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was thought that all the trouble was at an end; but before the roll-call had proceeded far the Demo crats observed that many Republicans were absent from the Hall, and if they should absent themselves and refuse to vote there would be no quorum. Accordingly all the Democrats, with a few exceptions, withdrew from the floor and remained in the cloakroom until the roll-call was completed. They gained their point. When the vote was counted no quorum appeared and a call of the House was ordered. The Democrats then returned to their seats and answered to the call of their names. On this second call so many Representatives were absent that the Democracts had it in their power to prevent a quorum voting, by refusing themselves to vote. The call was continued, and the names of the absentees were recorded. The list of absentees was then called for excuses. Here again the Democrats found a new way of filibustering. When the name of an absented was called, a Democrat asked that he be excused another followed with an objection, and then he called for a vote by Yeas and Nays. By this process it would have taken at least twenty-four hours to vote on excusing members alone but after two such motions had been entertained b the Speaker, a point of order was raised that such motions were dilatory and out of order. The Speaker submitted the question of order to the House, and it was sustained. A new call of the House was then had, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to go in search of absent members, and bring them to the bar of the House. All this had wasted three hours, it being 7 o'clock when the Sergeant-at Arms went out with his posse in quest of delinquenmembers. He returned in ten minutes with five members, namely, Messrs. Schofield, Moorhead. Clarke of Ohio, Poland, and Van Trump. A motion was made to excuse them, on which motion the Democrats demanded the Yeas and Navs. The roll-call had scarcely been finished when three additional delinquents, Messrs. Thomas, Baldwin, and Plantz, were brought in, and 20 minutes more were consumed in calling the Yeas and Nays in excusing these members. At eight o'clock the Re publicans made a muster of their men, and found that they still lacked three to make a quorum with out counting the Democrats. Members began to tire many having been unable to get anything to eat the doors being locked and no one being allowed to

leave or enter the Hall without permission of the Speaker. An attempt was made to compromise but it failed. The hungry and fatigued Republicans

were willing to make concessions to the Democracy but nothing satisfactory could be agreed upon, so 30 minutes more were spent in doing nothing but

waiting the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms. At 5

o'clock both sides showed signs of ill temper and a

desire to stop the foolish and disgraceful proceedings. Mr. Bingham asked for a vote, and said that on his

second resolution, which calls for the close confine

ment of Wooley, he would allow two hours debate

Objection was made to any compromise, and in the

midst of a wrangle the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared

with five more absentees-Messrs. Marvin, Smith.

Woodbridge, and Dawes and Washburn of Massa-

chusetts. This gave the Republicans the necessary

number to secure a quorum without counting the

Democrats. After two more calls of the Yeas and

Navs the Democrats found that their power to fur-

ther filibuster was at an end. So, at 9:50, the resolu-

tien was passed. Mr. Bingham then offered his

second resolution, which, after setting forth that

Wooley still refuses to answer the questions of the

Committee, asks that he be placed in close confine-

ment until he will answer. The House, without

taking a vote, adjourned, having been in session over

Mr. Edmunds introuced a concurrent resolution,

in the Senate, to-day, returning the thanks of Congress to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton for the ability, surity, and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of Secretary of War as well during the Rebellion as at a later period, when assailed by opposition inspired by hostility to the measures adopted by Congress for the pacification of the country and for the restoration of a real and permanent peace. Mr. Edmunds asked for its immediate consideration, but objection was made by Mr. Hendricks, and it

went over under the rules. The following-named Senators were appointed by Mr. Wade to-day to serve on the Committee to investigate the alleged bribery and corruption charges against Senators in the matter of impeachment: Messrs, Buckalew, Morrill of Maine, Stewart, Chandler, and Thayer. The Committee will organize tomorrow, and proceed with the investigation as soon as possible. It is generally believed that they will confine their examinations principally to journalists, and seek to elicit from them the grounds on which editorial articles and dispatches in reference to these charges have been based.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this mornng, to consider the question of the resignation of Mr. Forney. Messrs. Trumbull, Van Winkle, Ross, and Fowler attended, and this fact gave considerable offense to the other members. The subject was not considered at all, in consequence of the presence of these gentlemen, and the caucus was adjourned to Monday. The majority of the Republican Senators decline to consult with the anti-impeachment Sena-

tors on strictly party questions. By the action of the House to-day in assigning a room for the use of the Capitol police in the Capitol ouilding, Miss Vinnie Ream, the artist, is deprived of a place to pursue her vocation.

Gen. Hawley and other members of the National Union Republican Convention arrived in town this evening. They will present Gen, Grant and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax to-morrow a record of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and request their acceptance. A committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention is in town for the same purpose.

The Republican caucus, which was announced to take place this evening, was postponed by general onsent for the purpose of giving the Union Repubican Congressional Committee, who meet to-morrow an oportunity to report in reference to the campaign and other matters. The object of the was to consider the question of an early adjournment and determine on the business to be transacted before the close of the session. The subject was canvassed to-day by Gen. Schenck, who thinks that he can get his tax bill through the House in much less time than most of the members im-

The nomination of Gen. Schofield to be Secretary of War was taken up in Executive session, in the Senate, to-day; but it was not definitely acted on. A majority of the members are in favor of Gen. Schofield, and the only objection to him is technical, the first objection being that the President sent in his name, "vice Stanton, removed." The indications are, however, that the Senate will confirm the

omination this week. Adjutant-General Thomas called at the War De partment to-day, but in compliance with the advice of the President made no demand on Gen. Townsend for possession of the Department. All the doors of the building have been thrown open, but no business except that of a routine character is transacted. The President will not take any action, so far as obtaining session of the War Department is concerned, ntil the nomination of Gen. Schofield is acted on.

Official returns from the entire State of Florida give 5.090 majority for the Constitution; for Reed, Republican Governor, 6,700 majority. The slight division among the Republicans before the election is bealed by the leaders of the minority fully giving in their adhesion to the cause as advocated by the majority, pledging themselves to work with the publican majority, therefore, is 8,945. Nearly twothirds of the vote is Republican.

The President was beseiged to-day by office seekers of both sexes. A few called to congratulate him on his acquittal, but the majority belonged to the lobby. Secretaries Welles and Browning, Postmaster-General Randall, Gen. Thomas, Mr. Stanbery, and a number of Representatives had interviews with him during the day.

The Tax bill was not reached in the House to-day, It will probably come up to-morrow, should the Indian bill be disposed of. Gen. Schenck has prepared a speech which he will deliver, urging the passage of the bill this session. He will oppose an early ad-

Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax will, it is an nonneed, start about the 1st of July for Colorado. They expect to be gone about two months, and their trip is solely for the purpose of recuperating their

The bill providing for the erection of a jail in the District of Columbia was passed in the Senate today, after a long, desultory debate. The people of the District have been crying for a jail a long time. Edwin M. Stanton, jr., son of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, resigned yesterday as Chief Clerk of the War Department, and Confidential Secretary to his father s Secretary of War.

The friends of ex-Senator Harris are pressing him for the vacancy in the Court of Claims, occasioned by the death of Judge Wilmot.

The House Military Committee will report a bill, in a few days, recommending the continuance of 33} per cent increase of salaries of army officers.

The result of the registration of votes in this cit

The result of the registration of votes in this city is: White, 12,011; colored, 7,985—showing a majority of whites of 4,015. Last year the white registered majority was nearly 1,600. The judges of election have stricken off the names of about 150 persons which were placed on the list, on oaths taken to meet the requirements of the Amnesty Proclamation. The reasons for this course is that the proclamation and the instructions of Secretary Seward require the originals to be filed in the State Department and registered there, and that the certificates of the fact shall be given, as other certificates are issued.

It was expected that the President would return to the Senate to-day with his objections, the bill amenthe Senate to-day with his objections, the bill amendatory of the eity charter and extending it one year; but this he has not done, nor has he informed the Senate that he has approved the bill. It became a law to-day, by virtue of the ten days constitutional limitation. It takes from the Mayor the appointment of corporation and subordinate officers, and yests the of corporation and subordinate officers, and vests the power in the Board of Aldermen and Board of Com-

mon Council in joint convention, to be presided over by the Mayor: it also abolishes the property qualifi-cation; also the former distinction of "white" in concation; also the former distinction of "white" in connection with election to office.

Ex-Senator Cresswell of Maryland is the candidate most prominently named as successor to Forney. Beside Mr. Cresswell, Gen. J. S. Brisbin, ex-Senator Foster of Connecticut, ex-Senator Fogg of New-Hampshire, and Mr. McDonald, the present chief clerk, are also named for the office.

The House of Representatives to day non-concurred with the Senate in voting \$75,000 to Williams College.

#### THE IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY. A CARD FROM THE HON. S. S. COX.

SIR: My name has been quoted by you and many others in connection with the Managers' examina-tion, without the benefit to me of a statement of my evience. The sworn statement, with which the Managers spressed their entire satisfaction, was to the effect that I had been asked by Mr. Wooley to take a retainer as a lawyer to influence some legislation he required for the lief of himself or clients in reference to a Revenue muter. Without ascertaining what he desired, I at once told him I had a rule made after leaving Congress not to act as a lobbyist for any consideration. I desired to adhere to it, and did. He requested me to write the telegraph to Mr. Weed-which I did under his dictation. I signed it, because he thought the parties would come on at my inance. This telegraph, so far as I knew, had reference had no reference whatever to Impeachment. I know of nothing connected with that matter which reflects upon any Senator, by money or otherwise, was ever broached to me. Mr. Wooley ought to testify at once, so far as to

accommodating telegraph. The Managers were satisfied with my explanation, and if any one else is interested in it, they will be satisfied when the testimony is published.

HOW MR. WADE TAKES THE VERDICT.

As for Mr. Wade, he has taken it very philosophically—more so than many of his friends. He has had only kind words and earnest expressions for the success of the party inder its chosen leaders. He has called upon both, and assured them of his hearty support. With his labors for them in the coming campaign, his public career will close. Eighteen years of stern battle in the halls of Congress, and upon the stump, will be the crown of his old age. It has been one continuous conflict. In all those years its guns have not been silent, nor has the smoke lifted from the field where, with a constantly increasing army, the party of liberty was advancing its banners. The country knows his record, and even those whose ambition can not brook his success know and honor it. He has seen his party grow, from a little handful, upon whom nearly every man's hand, every press and every pupit was ready to do violence, and against which at last eight millions of people took up arms, till it has crushed its opponents and taken possession of a continent. Honest has he been through all, courageous through all, taking no step backward, uncorrupted in the midst of corruption, blunt, unpolished as a lifetime hewer with the battle ax would inevitably be, and yet for which rudeness so acquired some of the carpet knights of our latter day battles, who flash their dainty and bloodless swords so gracefully, might well exchange something of their elegant manners, and all of their cool, calculating, legal treacheries. Well will it be for them if, when they are laid aside, they can hold up to their countrymen a record as pure, as houest, as honorable, and as lasting in the sacred history of Freedom's wars as Benjamin Wade has won. HOW MR. WADE TAKES THE VERDICT.

Mr. Seward is reported to have said to-day that he desires to retire from the Cabinet. There is a probability of other changes in the Cabinet directly, but to what extent the reorganization of the Administration may go is not determined, nor is it settled definitely who the new members are to be, though names of gentlemen of high standing and national reputation are mentioned as successors to the several positions to be vacated. Senator Grimes packed up all his papers, &c., to-day, and left for his home in Burlington, Iowa, where he will resign his seat if his health does not improve, which it is not likely to do. Senator Henderson has gone home to visit his people and try to stem the torrents of resentment and denunciation from his old party friends. It is not unlikely that he will accede to their demand, and resign his seat. None of Mr. Ross's or Mr. Fowler's old friends believe that they will ever return to their States. Senator Trumbull tries to weather it out, but has a very hard time of it. Every mail brings him dozens of petitions and letters, urging his immediate resignation. Senator Fessenden says he shall soon go home; that he has no longer any position or influence here, and is tired of public life. He has no present intention of resigning; but he will probably think differently when he returns to Maine. [New-York Sun. Mr. Seward is reported to have said to-day

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS. WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Senate, in Exec-tive Sesson, to-day confirmed the following nominations: A. Hinggan, Attorney for Idaho, Homer G. Plante, Attorney for South-real District of Florida, W. W. Thatcher, Assessor of Internal Revenue

red.

he Senate rejected the following nominations:
homas Sim as Marshal for South Carolina; Joel B. McCamant, A

or of Internal Revenue for Tenth District of Pennsylvanis; James I

ble, Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana; Solomen I

ardy. Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Utah; First-Lieu

k Harr as Captain in the Revenue Service.

# THOMAS HART BENTON.

THE UNVAILING OF MISS HOSMER'S STATUE OF "OLD BULLION."

St. Louis, May 27 .- Miss Hosmer's statue of Thomas H. Benton was unvailed, to-day, in the presence of a vast concourse of citizens and strangers. This work is a tribute of respect from the State of Missouri to her great Senator. The statue is of bronze, colossal in size, and placed on a pedestal of Quincy granite. The effect of the figure is grand and simple. The cloak which covers it is of modern style, rich, broad, and hangs in graceful folds. The likeness is pronounced good by the many friends and admirers of Col. Benton; the position of the hands, holding an unrolled map, is easy and natural. A salute of 30 guns, one for each year of Col. Benton's service in the Senate, was fired. The unvailing of the statue was performed by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremout, daughter of Senator Benton. The inaugural address, by Gen. Frank P. Blair, was a just and merited eulogium upon the life and services of the illustrious dead, perhaps the ablest effort of his s a tribute of respect from the State of Missouri to her

ces of the illustrious dead, perhaps the ablest effort of his life. The General dwelt at length upon the great favoriteden of Col. Benton—the Pacific Railroad—by which he hoped to see the trade of India directed across the Continent. In regard to the Moxican war, he said, it is a part of the secret history of those times, but capable of clear and unquestionable proof, that the campaign against Mexico was planned by Col. Benton.

Gen. Fremont and a number of Gen. Sherman's staff were present. Probably fifteen or twenty thousand persons visited the park during the afternoon, among them two or three thousand senool children and students of Washington Institute. Business was entirely suspended in the city; flags waved from public and private buildings.

Washington Institute. Business was entirely suspended in the city; flags waved from public and private buildings.

The St. Louis Democrat prints the following letter from Mrs. Jessue Benton Fremont:

Dear Mr. Chow: Your note of the 27th ult. has just reached me, and I reply at once to the part asking for the names of the family. Time and the war have left but few. It would be so acceptable to me to have the commissioners gralify me by offering, that I would certainly come if I were guided only by my feelings. Some family arrangements for about the same time will require me to be here; but if you will let me defer my positive answer for two or three days, I can either reconcile them or give up what would be a great and lasting pleasure to me. My father will receive an unusual honor in having his cherished work commemorated. Usually it is as Emmerson says: "Columbus discovers the courtient, and the pickle-dealer Vespucius puts his name upon it." A wagon road to Oregon was held to be too visionary for a same mind, as the telegraph and railway lines were later. All my younger life was passed in hearing these discussions, waiting for practical refutations. And, indeed, I was so much taken into the work, and in so many ways deeply interested in it, that I think I could have said of the Pacific what Mary said of Calais, for it was pressed into my heart for a long part of my life. Your note of invitation was the sound of old battle fields with ignorance and prejudice, and hostile tribes and climates, and most of a scaboard policy that could spare nothing for Western interests. It is the victory over these that you embody in the statue. Facis nonerbis was my father's motto, and the rule he lived by. In my small home way I worked with him, and it is real gratification to me that mine should be the hard chosen to draw the vali from such a monument of faith and energy. The General is absent just now, but will be at home by Saturday, when he will answer yon, and I will also give the decision I am able to make. Will you say

THE KENTUCKY LOTTERY. CINCINNATI, May 28.—Judge Doniphan of the Benton County (Ky.) Circuit Court to-day also enjoined Wood, Cotton & Co., managers of the Paducah (Ky.) State Lotteries, from drawing any lotteries in the State

EXCURSION TO THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.
GETTYSBURG, May 28.—The members of the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church arrived here to-day at 11:39 a. m. by a special train, on a visit to the National Cemetery. They were accompanied by Gov. Geary. At the Cemetery the Governor made a speech. The company then visited other portions of the field, and departed at 6 o'clock p. m.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL MULCTED.

New-Grileans, May 28.—Judge Durrell has
decided that the United States Marshal is liable for
property seized by him and destroyed while in his possession. Under this decision judgment has been rendered against Marshal Heron for the amount of the libel
on the steamship Southerner, which was burned while in
the Marshal's possession.

COLORED PUPILS IN NEW-ORLEANS SCHOOLS.
NEW-ORLEANS, May 28.—The Committee of
Investigation into the charge of the presence of 29 colored
children in the white schools of the Third District, reported to the School Board last evening. Twelve of the
colored pupils have been withdrawn, nine proved white,
two were denied admission, and six neglected to furnish
the required evidence of descent. The subject has been
referred back to the Investigating Committee, with power
to act. All children of known mixed blood are to be required to attend the schools that have been provided for
colored children.

BOND ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Stocks, bonds, and securities, to the value of \$10,000, were stolen from the house of Mr. A. M. Zabriskie, No. 1,803 Montrose-st., or Tuesday. Mr. Zabriskie Intended to purchase a place it New-Jersey, and on the day named went to look at When he returned he had no money. A trunk in the second story containing the bonds had been broken open among those stolen were 34 shares of the Feunsylvani Railroad stock, \$4,000 in registered Government bonds and a number of Western bonds.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Extensive preparations are on foot in Nashville decorating on the John lost, the graves of the Union slead. Mrs. Dugan of Springfield, O., Committed

by yesterdar, by landanom.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention, or election of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, eed in Philliamonic Hall, St. Louis, festerday. ....Three hundred Zonaves with a priest in atten-ance, started from St. John's, Canada, for Bame, via New York, Yester

....Judge Johnson, in the Louisville Circuit Court. the Shelby College Lottery. ....Messrs. H. B. Graham & Bro.'s paper warehous cond-st. in St. Louis, was partially borned on Wednesday night took of paper and rags, estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000 was a

Mr. Charles Williams's brass finishing establishment, on Court st. Boston, use damaged to the extent of \$2,000 by fire yesterday; Mr. W. H. Remington's electric apparatus works, \$1,500; Groue's paper box factory, \$4,500; Theodore Mitchell's billiard room, \$2,500; Brown, Richards & Lowe's seemle painting rooms, \$1,500, and Cornamore & Co., farniture dealers, \$5,900.

#### EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE IMPEACHMENT

BY ATLANTIC THE EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, May 28,-Telegrams from New-York announcing the adjournment of the High Court of Impeachment were duly received. The following comments are made editorially, this morning, on the final acquittal of the President: The Daily News

thinks that Mr. Johnson has escaped merely, and not

been acquitted. The writer does not think that the

strength of the Radicals has been materially impaired by the failure to convict. The Morning Post thinks that the Radicals themselves ought to be pleased at their own defeat, and predicts that the time is not far distant when they will be. The Daily Telegraph cites the division in the Republican ranks, and argues therefrom that the Court was above partizanship, and hence the verdict was a true Her Majesty's plate of 100 guineas for mares only, three-year-olds, to carry 107 pounds; four,

133 pounds; five, 145 pounds; six, 143 pounds; two miles and a quarter, was won by Baron Rothschild's four-years old bay filly Hippia by King Tom, the betting being six to one on the field. The Epsom Four-year-olds stakes of 50 sovereigns each half forfeit, colts to carry 123 lbs, fillies 118 lbs., was walked over by Mr. A. De Montgomery's bay colt, Fervacques, by Underhand, out of Slapdash (bred in France.) The Two-year-old's stakes, 10 sovereigns each, 100 sovereigns added, colts to carry 123 lbs.; fillies, 118 lbs.; half a mile, 41 subscribers. The betting was 2 to 1 on the field against Mr. Chaplin's sister to the Hermit by New-Minster, out of Seclu-

Queen's Plate of \$500, for Mares only, was won by Baron Rothschild's Hippia, a bay filly by King Tom out of Daughter of the Star. This filly as a two-year-old rau 12 times and won six races, and as a three-year ment, who had gone wrong a short time previous to the race. Fervaques, who walked over for the Epsoin fouryear-old stakes, did not win anything last year. The twoyear-old stakes were won by Chaplin's bay filly by Newminster out of Seclusion, and full sister to Hermit, who wor and is in the 1,000 guineas, the Derby, the Oaks, the Ascot Derby, the Yorkshire Oaks, and the Doncaster St. Leger of 1869. The Oaks stakes for fillies are to be run to-day, and will probably be won by Formosa or Lady Elizabeth.]

## FRANCE.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

PARIS, May 28 .- All the leading journals of this city have editorials on the result of the Impeachment of the President of the United States. The Moniteur says the Radical party has lost ground without gain ing the end which it proposed. The Presse thinks the result is not final, and believes the nation will decide the issue in the coming Presidential election. L'Opinion regrets the vote of the seven Republican Senators for acquittal, and attributes their action to fears that the conviction of the President might pre-

### GERMANY.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY - THE CUSTOMS'
UNION PARLIAMENT-THE RUSSIFICATION OF From Our Own Correspondent.

The ratifications of the treaty of February 22d. between the United States and North Germany relating to North Germans naturalized in America, were exhanged yesterday. The treaty, according to its terms, goes into effect immediately. The United States Senate gave its consent to the treaty, with the extend equally to persons already naturalized, and persons hereafter to be naturalized. The final draft of the German text used the word " werden," which was correctly rendered in the corresponding English, become." but just before the treaty was engrossed for signature, the more comprehensive term "geworden sind" (have become), was substituted in the German for "werden." to make the article retrospective. as well as prospective in its tendency. The English text, however, by some error, was not altered. The matter was brought up in the Diet, when the treaty was up for confirmation, and an attempt was made to have it altered. Count Bismarck urged its adop-tion as it stood, asserting that it would be most liberally interpreted. No delay was occasioned in the exchange of ratifications by the vote of the

The result of the negotiations with North Germany having been brought to the attention of the Govern-ments of the South, they have shown an inclination ments of the South, they have shown an inclination to come to a similar understanding. The United States Minister at this Court, Mr. Baneroft, having received special power for the purpose, is now at Munich, conducting in person, on the part of the United States, nogotiations now pending with the Bavarian Government, to effect this end. They have already progressed so far that the telegraph may apprise you of their result, before this reaches you. Prise you of their result, before this reaches yon.

The new Customs Parliament has recently unmistakably expressed its disapproval of the present prosecution of any efforts for a closer union of North and South Germany than now exists. It is but an inconsiderable party in Germany that maintain the expediency of an immediate union, if that were possible; and most of that party acknowledge such a union to appear almost unattainable without a radio. expediency of an immediate union, if that were possible; and most of that party acknowledge such a union to appear almost unattainable without a radical reorganization of the form of government in North Germany. The elections in the South have clearly shown that it is unprepared for what is there regarded as subserviency to Prussia, and exercised so great an influence upon the Bavarian Prime Minister that he was compelled, in order to retain his office, to materially modify his union policy. These elections further seem to prove the correctness of the position which led this Government to the adoption of the present policy toward the South. To say that the Prussian Government is opposed to ultimate union is to accuse it of a neglect of its own interest with which it has never before been charged; to assert that that is proved by its present attitude toward the South is to exhibit a grave misapprehension of sound policy. That the first is not true is proved by many acts of the King himself, who, acknowledging the wisdom of the advice of his Ministry to suspend every attempt to hasten union, is unable to conceal his distaste for its necessity. The two conservatives parties, which usually support the Government, were divided upon the question in the Customs Parliament, being oppositely influenced by the King and the Ministry.

On the 7th inst., the party of union in the North German Diet (National Liberal), emboldened by an apparent victory of a few days before, determined to move an address, in reply to the opening speech from the throne, pledging the Parliament in strong terms to the promotion of unity in Germany. They were supported by the few Liberals returned from the South and a majority of the free Conservatives of the North. A motion to set aside the motion for an

to the promotion of unity in Germany. They were supported by the few Liberals returned from the South and a majority of the free Conservatives of the North. A motion to set aside the motion for an address, and to enter upon the simple order of the day, was made to decide the question whether the House should extend its deliberations to polities and the unity principle, or confine itself to the subject of taxation and duties. The motion was opposed by those in favor of union, and supported by all others. It was carried by a majority of 186 against 180. Count Bismarek was present, but did not speak. Among the notable persons who voted "aye," were Prince Albrecht of Prussia, the Prussian Ministers of Finance and the Interior, Baron von der Heydt and Count Itzenplitz, Baron von Moltke, and most of the southern members, including the Bavarian Liberal Premier Prince Hohenlohe, and the Würtemberg Premier and Minister of Finance, Baron von Varnbühler, and Herr von Mittnacht. The effect of this vote will undonbtedly be to lessen the possibility of a speedy union; yet it Mitthacht. The effect of this yole win indoncedly be to lessen the possibility of a speedy union; yet it is very generally admitted that should a union suddenly appear imminent a combination of hostile powers would be made to prevent it consummation, which in that case could only be effected at great sacrifice. An interchange of commercial relations on the contrary, though gradual in its operations would be contrary.

the contrary, though gradual in its operations would more surely unite Germany than a futile demonstration without offering any tangible pretext for the opposition or interference of jealous neighbors.

The semi-official journals are very severe in their strictures upon this attempt of the Union party to commit the Parliament to an expression of their views. One terms it "an error and a folly which the National Liberals began when they brought their address in the Customs Parliament with the avowed purpose of calling forth a manifestation of the Union policy." The error lays in the contradiction between

the intention and the situation—the folly in the illusion as to the possible result. If it is pretended that an exchange of phrases across the Rhine is a duty of National honor, the point must also be conceded that an explanation between Germany and France would not be in the form of a concert of phrases, but on the ground of malters of fact. Mutuality of life alone can raise the bonds between South and North to true unity. Another greets with joy the result of the debate on the address, or a quiet advance in the social uniformity of Germany the best guarantee for the development of political unity. History ever teaches us that the policy that issurged by addresses and resolutions is promotive of no good, but serves to bring embarrassment to the State. Italian unity advances steply step through the clear-sighted policy of the Government. Material things, salt, sugar, and tobacco are better calculated to draw and hold the nation together than the fine sounding phrases of the address. America's independence arose from the law on ten which was imposed on her by the mother country. The determination of the Parliament to confine its attention to its material labors, instead of entering the boundaries of fruitless political discussion must be the more approved as it is impossite in mossiof entering the boundaries of fruitless political dis-cussion, must be the more approved as it is impossi-ble to separate the responsibility from the Assembly

The Russian Government adopts the surest of all methods for the incorporation of Poland, the destruction of its remaining evidences of a separate nationality, and the introduction of the Russian language and Russian customs. By an Imperial decree of 10-22 February, 1868, the Russian language is substituted from the beginning of the current school fear, 1868-69, in all High Schools in the Warsaw District (that is the Kingdom of Poland), in which hitherfo the Polish prevailed, and in the Warsaw Evangelical High School and the Real Gymnasium at Lodg, where the German is used, for the speeches of those institutions. At present, however, this regulation is afflictive to the non-Russian inhabitants of this District, for the Poles, and generally the Germans, have very for the Poles, and generally the Germans, have very little knowledge of Russian. Probably nothing has exercised so great an influence in the maintenance by the former of their hostility to their conquerers

by the former of their hostility to their conquerers than the persistency with which they adhered to their own fanguage and their neglect to become accuminted with the Russian. If this regulation should be stringently carried into effect they will be obliged in order to maintain their old principle either to neglect at a present higher and at a near future, primary tution or to send their children to Germany or elsewhere for instruction. Among the many obstacles to the latter course, not the least is the additional burden which would thereby be entailed upon an already impoverished people. Russia is a country without a nationality—a triglot country, having a French speaking aristocracy, a Russian peasantry and a German order of shopkeepers. A transformation is now going on there like that which Germany was undergoing when acquiring the right to a peculiar language, and among acquiring the right to a peculiar language, and among the signs of this transformation are the order recent-ly issued relating to the North-West Provinces and the present decree relating to Poland.

# SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

DEMORALIZATION OF CONGRESS-RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY-APPOINTMENT OF A NEW ADMINISTRATION-GLOOMY PROSPECTS FOR PRESIDENT FALCON.

The state of affairs in this unhappy country s daily growing worse, and the prospects of a reestablishment of peace and order are becoming more and more distant. With a strong Executive, receiving the of that body compact and powerful enough to sustain the Government effectively in its efforts to quell insurrection, there would be some nope of a restoration of tranquility in Venezuela. But the spirit of strife has unhappily obtained the mastery in that body, and, as it has been found impossible to transact any legislative business whatever, the Ministry appointed by Gen. Falcon have resigned, and Congress has adjourned its meetings. The resignation of the Ministry was made in a body, and in their letter to President Falcon announcing to him that they desired to place their portfolios at his disposal, they say that they had been led to take that step in consequence of having utterly failed in obtaining the cooperation of Congress.

The resignation being unconditional Falcon had no alternative but to accept it, which he accordingly did, charging the principal Secretaries of the respective departments with the performance of ministerial duties pending the formation of a new Cabinet. After the lapse of about three weeks Falcon, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting another Ministry, one member of which. Arnels, held office in the old Cabinet. Whether these men will meet with better success than their predecessors in the Government is to be seen; but there are well-grounded fears that they, too, will fall. The antiagonism to Falcon in Congress seems too great to be overcome, and it is believed that the Representatives will refuse to transact business with the new Administration. El Federalista complains bitterly of the course pursued by the Congress. There has been no desire, charges that tournal on the part of Congress to put a step to the tranquillity in Venezuela. But the spirit of strife has the Congress. There has been no desire, charges that journal, on the part of Congress to put a step to the slaughter which has been going on for some time past in the country, to reëstablish the reign of order, and save the last vestiges of property. Personal feuds, it says, have overborne all considerations of patriotism, and the people

overborne all considerations of patriotism, and the people look to their representatives in vain for any measure promising relief to the country through an early termination of the civil war.

Meanwhile the area of actual war is daily enlarging, several districts hitherto neutral having recently "pronounced" against President Falcon and joined the insurgents in active operations for the overthrow of the Government. The State of Barcelona seems hopelessly lost to the Constitutionalists, Managas, who holds it for the revolutionists, being so strong that he has been able to dispatch a large body of troops to aid the insurgents in the neighborhood of Caraccas. Things are looking very bad for Falcon, and unless some unforeseen turn of for bad for Falcon, and unless some unforeseen turn of tune should come to help him out of his difficultie will be compelled before long to give up the con-leaving the revolution triumphant. It is very doub however, whether that consummation will mend matters in so far as the best interests of the country, its material prosperity, and its social advancement, are concerned.

COLOMBIA.

Our advices from Panama are to May 20.

Among the arrivals in Panama during the past few days, are General A. G. Lawrence, United States Minister to Costa Rica, with his family, en route from Washington to his Legation; Col. Ward H. Lamen, from Nicaragua for Washington; Capt. A. G. Gray, commander of steamship Henry Chauncey, and Mr. Theodore DeSabla, of New York.

F. W. Rice, esq., United States Consul at Aspinwall, will take his departure for the United States on the steamer of the 20th inst. During his absence the Consulate will be represented by Mr. Rosentinal.

We have received dates from Bogota to the 28th of April. The whole interior is at present in perfect tranquility. Congress has extended the time granted to the finenaventura Road Company for finishing the work; it has refused to reconsider a proposition to annul the banishment of Gen. Mosquera, as also the project of law authorizing the Executive to make terms with the Holy Sec.

Sec.
Government has established a mint at Antioquia.
On the 18th of April half a patallion of the Colombian
Guard was sent to the Atlantic coast, principally to protect the Custom-Houses.

# CENTRAL AMERICA.

COSTA RICA. Our dates from San José de Costa Rica are to the 9th, and from Punta Arenas to the 12th inst. The United States steamer Ossippee was in Punta Are nas and sailed for the Northern Coast on the 12th.

Congress was opened on the 1st, when the customary

Congress was opened on the 1st, when the customary Presidential message was delivered. In this we are informed that nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations of the Republic abroad or its internal peace. The public finance presents the most favorable result, the national income of the last year exceeding that of any previous one; the treasury is in a flourishing condition, but still scarcely sufficient to keep pace with the public improvements, which are all made at the expense of the General Government.

The railroad centract has fallen through on account of the contractors falling to fulfill their obligations, although the Government has more than fulfilled its portion of the contract, having sent an agent a second time to the States to push on the commencement of the work; established the port of Lemon on the Atlantic, and set on foot different undertakings to facilitate communication with the interior for the benefit of the construction of the railroad, and in fact done everything possible to assist in the progress of the road, but the President says everything has proved fruitless, and the Government is now in hopes of concluding a more favorable contract with another company.

The exportation of coffee up to the 28th March, has been 91,349 sacks of 127 B each.

GUATEMALA.

Outes are to the 1st. The Government has conceded exemption from military duty to the growers of indigo, guaranty from taxation for ten years, and the establishment of a fair at Jutrapa, and the prospect of a port being opened in Chiquimafilla.

The town of Maleatan was attacked by a band of robbers from the territory of Soconusco, headed by Rufino Barrios, one of Gen. Cruz's followers. They were opposed by Coronel Batelle with so men, who drove them off, leaving 13 dead and a quantity of arms behind them.

# MCCOOLE AND COBURN IN JAIL.

MCCOOLE AND COBURN IN JAIL.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—McCoole and Coburn were indicted by the Grand Jury of Dearborn County, at Lawrenceburg, this morning, and sentenced to 40 days' imprisonment. They are in jail. Judge Wilson, in passing the sentence of 40 days' imprisonment, expressed regret that the statutes of Indiana do not allow the infliction of a higher penalty. Both will have to serve their 40 days in the Lawrenceburg jail. This city is full of puglists and thieves, and several fights have been reported.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, NEW-JERSEY. PRINCETON, May 28.—The acceptance of the Presidency of Princeton College, New Jersey, by Dr. McCosh of Queen's College, Beifast, was announced yesterday and greeted with cuthusiasm by the faculty and

# POLITICAL.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

RATIFICATION IN ALBANY COUNTY. ALBANY, May 28 .- The campaign was handsomely opened in Tweddle Hall this evening by a large and enthusiastic audience. The meeting was called to order by the President of the County Committee, Gen. John Meredith Read, jr., who nominated the Hou. Thos. W. Olcott as presiding officer. Elequent speeches were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Breckfaradge of Keptucky, the Hon. Martin I. Townsend of Troy; and the Hon. Lyman

Tremain of this city. GLORIOUS MEETING IN POUGHKEEPSIE. POUGHKEEPSIE, May 28 .- The largest political meeting ever held in Pine Hall assembled to-night in ratification of Grant and Colfax. Isaac Platt presided. and an address was delivered by the Hon. E. D. Culver, There was a procession of 300 or 400 persons, business were lit, and salutes fired. Unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN BROOKLYN-REMARKS BY HORACE GREELEY AND WM. H. BUR

ice, and almost insisted on making a personal matter of my announcement. Those men are not likely to vote for Grant and Colfax. Mr. Greeley in speaking of the South, said that the Southern people failed in his judgment, not because they were not brave or determind, but because they started on a mousy principle; they went (down because that principle failed them. They recognized the blacks as siaves, but did not consider the service they could render as citizens; and so when the North proclaimed all men shall be free, and offered protection to the blacks the South practically lost 5,000,000 of its population. Mr. Greeley drew a simile between the legal rights of partners in partnership and the condition of the South. The South has to andwee ja ment for its illegality in leaving the Union. After having spoken of Grant as the people's choice for President, and of Colfax as one of the most popular and beloved young men in the country, who was never guilty of a mean act, and who never had any personal enemies, Mr. Greeley then retired. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. S. B. Dutcher and Mr. Griawold, after which it adjourned.

At a meeting of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the IId Assembly District, held last evening at No. 445 Pearlest, the following resolutions were wanthough adopted.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND

eir triamphant election. This Club is the oldest Grant organization in this city if not in the United States, having been organized on the 28th of October, 1887. Its officers are Dennis Shea, Presi-dent; Timothy Lynch, Vice-President; A. J. Aaron, Sec-retary; Henry G. Leask, Treasurer. FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX

CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The First Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club held a spirited meeting last evening at their headquarters, No. 78 Hudson-st. The President, Charles V. Lewis, Esq., occupied the chair. Addresses, were made by Dr. Kennedy, Nathan Kingsley, sr., Mr., John Batterberry and others. A series of resolutions was adopted, warmly indorsing the nominations made and the platform adopted at Chicago, and pledging the Union-Republicans of the First District to use every honorable means to secure the election of the one and the fulfillment of the other.

meansto secure the election of the one and the fulfillment of the other.

ENTHUSIASM IN ORANGE COUNTY.

PORT JERVIS, May 28.—Large meetings have already been held in Orange County, to ratify the nominations of Grant and Colfax—one at Middletown, one at Newburgh, and to-night at this place. The neeting here was addressed by Gen. C. H. Van Wyck and L. Z. Carr., esq.

BROOME COUNTY FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

BINGHAMTON, May 28.—A meeting to ratify the nomination of Grant and Colfax yas held in this city last night. The speakers were the Hon. Giles W. Hotchekiss, the Hon. J. H. Selkreg of Utica, Judge Sherwood of Nevada, and Dr. Hand of Binghamton. The Chicago Platform was fully approved, with much enthusiasm.

GERMAN GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

In response to a call made by a fumber of influential German Republicans, a meeting was held at the Belvidere House yesterday, for the purpose of forming a German Grant and Colfax Club. Dr. Krakowitzer was chosen President, and Dr. Waterman Secretary. The Chicago platform was warmly indersed, and the support of the German Republicans of the city piedged to the ticket. After appointing a committee to draft a constitution and select permanent officers for the club, the meeting adjourned.

A NEW GRANT CLUB.

A NEW GRANT CLUB.

The Republican Electors of the XIXth Assembly District of this eith have organized a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The following gentlemen have been elected officers: President, Luther Horton; Vice-Presidents, John C. Graff, Henry M. williams, David Clarke, John Back, Henry Gilbertson, Henry A. Linden; Recording Secretary, James B. Pettitt; Corresponding Secretary, william Van Houten; Treasurer, Joshua D. Mmer. The Headquarters are located at the corner of Eighty-fourthst, and Eighth-ave.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES. SENATOR NORTON.

The following resolution was adopted at the Winons County, Minn., Republican Convention, held on

Winona County, Minn., Republican Convention, held on the 9th:

Resolved, That while we are proud of the noble stand takes by the Senate of the United States in the controversies with the acting Frest-dead, we are deeply lumbled that our our beloved Minnesota about he as obsamedully materpresented in that bonorable hold by Daniel S. Norten, who has proved recreat to his constituents, faithless to his duty, and unprateful to those through whose confidence he was elevated to the pestition which he now disgraces; and were he not entirely destitate of principle and honor would long since have resigned.

MR. N. B. JUDD'S OPINION OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Mr. Judd then went on to denounce Senator Trumbull, in most unequivocal terms, as a traitor to his party and his pledges. He said that, soon after the vote on the eleventh article, Mr. Trumbull approached Senator Morrill of Maine, and remarked to him that he was not pledged to vote against the second or eighth acticle. Whereupon Mr. Morrill replied, "We have had enough of your pledges, and dont want any more of them.

[Cincinnati Commercial Report.

SENATOR VAN WINKLE.

Senator Van Winkle, in company with those other recreant Senators who went over hody and soul to Andrew Johnson, are reaping the reward of their treachery in the just indignation of their misrepresented and betrayed constituents. The Wheeling (West Virginia) Intelligencer devotes over a column to Senator Van Winkle, from which we extract the following:

"To all his other offenses, Mr. Van Winkle has added."

"To all his other offenses, Mr. Van Winkle has added."

Minkle, from which we extract the following:

"To all his other offenses, Mr. Van Winkle has added the blackest ingratitude. It was the party upholding the great Cause, which he now stabs like an assassin, that gave West Virginia leave to place two men on the floor of the United States Senate; and the spokesman of that party who plead for us then and there was Benjamin F. Wade. Now our loyal Representatives at Washington are overwhelmed with the reproaches of the Republicans in both Houses, whose confidence in West Virginia loyaky is almost destroyed. But for these men five years ago, west Virginia would to-day be but an outlying province of ruined old Virginia, governed, like her, by the sword. Yet Van Winkle had scarcely warmed his seat in the Senate before he began to show his antipathy to their principals and his batred to the men who alone have ever befriended us. But the crowning act of treachery and maliguity was reserved for this crisis, chosen by him and his coadjutors with a belief that the life of the organization they sought to destroy might be taken at a single blow. Whatever men may say of Fessenden or Grimes, or any one else, their conduct is as fair as the sun compared with that of Van Winkle, who seems to have been dead to every sentiment of honor or gratitude or daty to his people and his friends."